



United Nations Development Programme Mozambique



Weapons Risk Mitigation and Mainstreaming Mine Action and Small Arms and Light Weapons Controls

**Annual Report to
The Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery
January to December 2010**

Acronyms

AAA	2007 Arms and Ammunition Act
APMBT	Anti-Personal Mine Ban Treaty
COPRECAL	Comissão Interministerial para Prevenção, Combate e Erradicação do Tráfico Ilícito de Armas Ligeiras e de Pequenas Armas
DDR	Demobilization Disarmament and Reintegration
DOSP	Departamento de Ordem e Segurança Pública
GICHD	Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining
GoM	Government of Mozambique
IMSMA/NG	Information Management System for Mine Action/New Generation
IND	National Demining Institute
IT	Information Technology
MDN	Ministerio de Defesa Nacional
MFDE	Mine Free District Evaluation
MINT	Ministry of Interior
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PRM	Policia de Republica de Moçambique
QA	Quality Assurance
SAC	Survey Action Center
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SICAME	Sistema de Controle de Armas, Munições e Explosivos da República de Moçambique
UN POA	United Nations Programme of Action to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WCMD	Weapons Collection, Management and Destruction

1.0 Executive Summary

In 2010, efforts were made to integrate the two sub-components of this project, ie small arms and mine action, as well as to ensure linkages between this project and another project in support for police, in order to ensure synergies of different interventions as supported by UNDP. In the framework of integrated response to deal with residual mines and UXOs, an agreement was signed with a commercial NGO, MECHEM with the objective of providing training courses to the Police of Mozambique and Staff at the National Demining Institute (IND). Training was started in two Provinces, Zambezia and Nampula, and the remainder provinces, Cabo-Delgado and Niassa will be conducted in 2011. Training courses for the PRM were also held in weapons collection, management and destruction under the SALW control project and in partnership with HALO Trust.

In the areas of small arms and light weapons, support was provided to the Government of Mozambique to put in place the foundations for stronger control on civilian and state ownership of weapons. A central pillar of increased control for the GoM is through registration of all state and civilian owned firearms, ammunition and explosives. Key milestones in the creation of the national registration online system were achieved in 2010 including the mapping of all police and criminal investigation department processes to do with firearms, ammunition and explosives. The launching of the tender process for a software company to transpose the analysis of the PRM management systems into an online system was also achieved.

UNDP also supported the Mozambican Police Force to increase its capacity to safely manage state and seized firearms under their control through training in the areas of weapons collection, management and destruction. 72 police officers were trained to meet regional and international standards, with three police stations receiving rehabilitation of their firearms stores to increase security levels through physical and non-physical measures. The lessons learned will be taken forward in 2011 into the development of a national curriculum for police officers in this area.

The protection of women, men and children in the home, exposed to or at risk from armed domestic violence was addressed during the reporting period through cooperation with the Mozambican Police Force's Domestic Violence and Child Protection team. A guide for officers receiving reports of armed domestic violence was drafted which explains how the 2007 Arms and Ammunition Act and the 2010 Domestic Violence against Women Legislation provide a strong legal basis which the state can use to increase protection of victims of domestic violence or those at risk of violence in the home. This guide will be used in police stations and during the training of officers at the basic and superior police schools.

The re-opening of cooperation with the Ministry of Defence was a key milestone in 2010, achieved through an audience with the Minister of Defence. This meeting led to the development of timelines and terms of reference for training in the highly sensitive areas of military stockpile security and management.

In the areas of mine action, UNDP continued to provide support to the Government of Mozambique towards the completion of its obligations under Article 5 of Anti-Personal Mine Ban Treaty by 2014. All activities were implemented according to the Annual Work Plan signed between National Demining Institute, demining operators, and UNDP.

At coordination level, the working meetings between IND and UNDP were increased but in relation to other partners ie, stakeholders meetings were held less frequently compared to 2009. This was due to the beginning of the Government new term which led to IND staff participating in a lot of priority Government coordination meetings including the development of the government's 5 year plan and the new poverty reduction strategy paper (PARP). In spite of this, all activities ran smoothly not least as the project was fully funded for 2010 activities by donors.

Special attention was paid to the information management database due to the fact that one of IND's key role is to maintain the records of the national landmine problems, progress made in addressing the threat and quantifying the remaining problem with accuracy. It is also responsible for informing national and international stakeholders regarding the extent of the problem and progress made. The IND Database Unit needed and continues to require improvement and in this regard, training courses were organized with the partnership of GICHD during 2010 with some recommendations provided for attention in 2011.

Mine clearance activities were carried out with the financial support of UNDP by three Humanitarian operators in accordance with the distribution of tasks agreed with IND. Annual Work Plans were signed with APOPO, Handicap International and The HALO Trust. Based on the present situation of mines in the country and the distribution of humanitarian operators on the ground, funding allocations by UNDP were based on the level of contamination, government priorities for economic and social development as well as the existing operators funding gaps of the operators themselves.

2.0 Situational Background

Mozambique can be considered at cross roads regarding the control of Small Arms and Light Weapons. The challenges of addressing the explosive legacy of past conflict in the form of unexploded ordnance, caches and firearms possession in the hands of civilians are now increasingly overshadowed by the spectre of organized gangs, which are perpetrating crime with recourse to high calibre firearms. Ongoing challenges of historical, national origin are closely juxtaposed with those of a new, transnational nature, highlighting the impact of a rapidly globalizing world on the Mozambican context for SALW control. There are four main sources of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Mozambique:

1. **Weapons remaining from the years of conflict in the hands of civilians and political parties:** While civilian possession of up to 1.2 million wartime weapons continues to be a key issue for SALW in Mozambique, in general it can be said that those weapons which were distributed during the war for use by civilian militias and which were not returned to the state as part of any Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration process (DDR), Operation Rachel or nongovernmental organization (NGO) collection campaigns, while at odds with the norms of a peaceful society, are not being used for the perpetration of crime. They are being used either for personal protection or as an ‘insurance policy’ i.e. that they can be cashed in during surrender campaigns for in kind payments that national civil society offers.
2. **Weapons which have been imported officially into Mozambique for civilian use:** In 2010 wealthy citizens are increasingly requesting licenses for possession and purchase of weapons not only as they fear for their personal safety but also as a symbol of their power and authority. Licenses are also being requested to purchase and possess weapons as a means to control cattle rustlers whom in turn are armed with weapons left from the conflict particularly in the provinces of Maputo – around Moamba, Magude, Mafufine and Ngungue as well as the province of Gaza.¹ This is particularly prevalent in areas where there is no police station or presence for many kilometers and therefore personal protection mechanisms are the only form of security available. Despite the obligations under the 2007 Arms and Ammunition Act regarding use and possession of arms, only around 5,000 licenses for civilian use and possession have been issued by the Department for Order and Public Security of the PRM. A dynamic where civilians are not only encouraged but obliged to purchase and register weapons in line with the law must be created, along with governmental capacity to regulate and monitor ownership
3. **Weapons which have been imported into Mozambique for the perpetration of crime:** While the levels of armed violence seen in South Africa have yet to be mirrored in Mozambique, the *modus operandi* used by criminals across the border has, in recent years, been emerging particularly in Maputo and its environs. The use of high calibre firearms for the perpetration of crime by organized gangs including bank robberies, assassinations, carjacking and hold ups at high price restaurants is exhibiting what has been termed the “South Africa Effect.” It is clear that the weapons being used in these crimes are for the vast majority those remaining from the years of conflict as well as newly imported weapons. These are making their way across the many thousands of miles of land and sea borders which shape Mozambique.
4. **Weapons controlled by the state including Police, Military and Customs:** While a great deal of experience and expertise exists within the ranks of the Police, Military and Customs authorities, there are significant, gaps in capacity at both institutional and technical level which are preventing the GoM from maintaining the levels for control it would wish over state firearms as well as civilian firearms, military stockpiles and the use of firearms in the perpetration of crime. There is a need to increase the GoM’s capacity to manage state and civilian owned

¹ ProPaz, Progress Report 1, Civic Education Project, March 1st 2011, Page 3

SALW through a national registration system, improved regulation of state and civilian firearms including licensing, marking and capacity for tracing; Improved management of military stockpiles; The articulation and development of an institutionalized response structure for weapons collection and destruction as well as provision of effective response to victims of armed domestic violence. The GoM wishes to develop a National Action Plan for Small Arms Control in 2011, which will present a whole of government approach to SALW control.

In 2006-7, the UNDP Small Arms Control Project Mozambique supported the GoM in the preparation of its new firearms legislation, Decree 8/2007. It contracted Small Arms Survey to carry out a nationwide baseline Small Arms Survey and also initiated a relationship with Viva Rio and the Police of Rio de Janeiro to provide support to the GoM on the national firearms register which included a two way study trip exchange program. In 2006 and 2007, UNDP provided emergency support to the Ministry of Defense following the explosions at military storage facilities in Beira and Maputo respectively.

In 2008 the GoM again entered into partnership with UNDP under the project, "Weapons Risk Mitigation and Mainstreaming Mine Action, Small Arms & Light Weapons Controls 2008-2011." The objective of this project is to support the GoM to strengthen its capacity to control state and civilian weapons and in so doing promote a secure enabling environment for continued development. UNDP, through its SALW project and Support to the Police Projects are supporting the GoM to create and develop the technical and operational capacity required to create greater control over SALW in Mozambique. The SALW project aims to assist the GoM in achieving the former and through the UNDP Support to the Police and Access to Justice Projects, to addressing the latter by strengthening the capacity of the PRM. In 2010 the SALW project has:

- Increased the technical capacity of 72 police and customs officers through specialist training regarding weapons collection, management and destruction;
- Mapped all police and police investigation management processes for firearms, ammunition and explosives prepared an in-depth analysis which will act as the basis for the software to be developed in 2011 for the national firearms, ammunition and explosives management database;
- Through the preparation of a guide on the domestic violence and arms and ammunition laws respectively, increased the understanding of PRM officers of how the law can be used to give greater protection to victims of armed domestic violence;
- Developed cooperation and confidence with the Ministry of Defense which in 2011 will result in two training courses in the areas of stockpile security and management for 40 staff.
- Provided national NGOs with funding to provide civic education in the districts of Sussundenga, Gondola, Mafufuine and Zitundo
- Supported the GoM to actively participate in the fourth Biennial Meeting of States to review progress in the UN Programme of Action

In 1997, Mozambique joined the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty (APMBT). As a result, in 1999, the Government of Mozambique created the National Demining Institute (IND) to coordinate all activities related to Mine Action. Mine Action has also been included in the Government's PARPA II (Mozambique's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) as a cross-cutting issue, emphasising the importance of addressing the impact of mine contamination to the promotion of sustainable development. Under Article 5 of the AP Mine Ban Treaty, Mozambique committed to clear all known mined areas in its territory or control by March 2009. However, a review of the remaining landmine threat indicated that in addition to the infrastructure sites and border tasks still to be surveyed and cleared, around 12 million sq meters of land, across a total of 541 sites, and 220 km of roads require clearance. In this regard, in October 2008, Mozambique requested and received a five year extension of the deadline for its APMBT Article 5 obligations to March 2014. However during the demining activities, many areas were cancelled and new areas were found to have been contaminated. At present, among these areas, there are still 351 locations (9,034,172 sq m) to be cleared.

In view of these findings, in April 2008, the Government adopted a new National Mine Action Plan to address the remainder of the problem during the next five years. To facilitate the cost-effective and efficient prioritization of remaining areas, the Government adopted a District-by-District approach to eliminate any suspicion of AP mines. Under this approach, each distinct area of operations will see all tasks completed, before demining teams move to other districts or provinces. It therefore ensures that Article 5 obligations are met fully, by removing the negative impact of AP mines in

communities. It should also be noted that even when the AP mine threat will have been addressed, an incalculable number of other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) remains in Mozambique, posing daily threats. Addressing problems associated with ERW will remain a key challenge for the government in years to come and will require the development of a longer-term policy to mainstream clearance work into existing civil protection systems and budgets.

3.0 Evaluation of progress during the reporting period

3.1 Milestones

- ❖ **Project Document Output 1: The Government is able to manage safely stockpiled munitions**
- ❖ **Activity 1.1 Provide training to the Ministry of Interior (police) on the safe stockpiling and destruction of SALW in their control.**

As part of their remit to serve and protect its citizens, the Government of Mozambique's Police Force and Customs Authorities have the responsibility to manage upwards of 22,000 state owned firearms and those seized during operations, including arms caches left from the country's years of conflict. This management can involve physical storage of firearms and ammunition as well as their destruction when they are no longer required by the state and thus considered obsolete. The Government of Mozambique has indicated that ensuring the secure and effective management of its state firearms is a priority. In order to help better manage the processes of collection, management and destruction of firearms and ammunition by the Police of the Republic of Mozambique and its Customs Authorities, UNDP Mozambique's Small Arms Control Project, in cooperation with the NGO HALO Trust provided three back-to-back training courses from 26th July to 13th August for 72 officers including 8 women. Areas of instruction included safe storage of state and seized weapons in police armories; destruction of firearms and ammunition in a safe and secure manner and finally addressing finds of unguarded, concealed stores of firearms, munitions and ordnance - caches. The courses were made up of theoretical and practical classes and also included the rehabilitation of three police armories to international standards. The three rehabilitated armories will act as a model for other police stations and also were a means of demonstrating in situ the physical and non physical security systems, which training participants will look to put into practice in their own police stations. The training highlighted that while the post conflict "Operation Rachel" collection and destruction programs were an extremely important and an effective south – south partnership, the current lapse in Operation Rachel has highlighted the Mozambican state's limited institutional structure and technical capacity to address independently weapons collection, management and destruction (WCMD). Therefore in 2011 UNDP will support the GoM to clearly define a response structure including a "division of labour" between ministries for weapons collection, management and destruction as well as to institutionalize the technical expertise.

- ❖ **Activity 1.2. Undertake a comprehensive Stockpile and Ammunition Technical Assessment/Audit in 17 provinces and**
- ❖ **Activity 1.3. Initiate basic improvements to ammunition management systems through rehabilitation of one armory to OSCE / international standards.**

During 2010, UNDP worked with the Ministry of Defense to develop levels of confidence and communication in the area of stockpile management, with a view to implementing activities 1.2 and 1.3. As a result, on 30 September UNDP received an invitation from the MoD to attend an audience with the Minister of Defence. During the meeting the requirements of the MoD were outlined, and while different in content to those programmed under the above activities, the technical direction of the activities outline below is the similar and will achieve the same overall output of the Government being better able to manage safely stockpiled munitions. The Minister requested the following activities:

- Training of trainers in the areas of management, security and destruction of weapons stocks including audit methodologies.
- Revision and improvements to Standards which MDN are using.
- Provision of fire engines to improve emergency response at military weapons installations.

UNDP and MDN worked at a technical level during the 4th quarter to prepare a chronogram of activities and terms of reference for the training advisor. The training is foreseen for the end of 2nd quarter 2011 for around 40 students in the areas of management and destruction of weapons stocks including audit methodologies. Standards Operating Procedures will also be reviewed during this first phase of cooperation. Training in weapons destruction is foreseen for the second phase.

❖ **Activity 1.4. Undertake a civic education and advocacy campaigns to raise awareness about the of SALW including female focused campaign on weapons surrender**

A letter from the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Interior as Chair of the National Small Arms Commission was received on March 16 2010 which confirmed that he agrees with the expansion of the scope of the Civic Education activity as stated in the ProDoc to also include the following areas:

1. Projects to increase communities' understanding of progress made in the areas of SALW and Decree 2007/8 Arms and Ammunition Act regarding the legal obligations contained therein for firearms possession.
2. Projects to promote an understanding that firearms possession in society creates social unrest, and has a negative impact on community security and thus on quality of life.

The request for civic education proposals was launched in August. The initial closing date was 7 September 2010. However due to external issues including the riots which took place in days prior to the deadline as well as that 7 September was a national holiday, only one agency applied by the deadline. Therefore the deadline was extended to 20 September 2010. In total four Proposals were received.

On 2nd November a panel met to review and assess the proposals submitted by 4 agencies. It was found that one application was from a private company which was considered ineligible due to the nature of the RFP i.e. for local and international NGOs. Therefore the three proposals submitted by the three NGOs were reviewed and marked. Two NGOs were contracted to provide civic education in the first 6 months of 2011 in the districts of Sussundenga, Gondola, Mafuine and Zitundo.

❖ **Activity 1.5 Technical advisory service to Government of Mozambique**

Implementation of international protocols and conventions in the area of SALW control promoted

At the request of the Chair of the National Small Arms Commission's Technical Committee during the first quarter of 2010, UNDP prepared a working paper prepared regarding the preparation of Mozambique's National Action Plan for SALW Control. A National Action Plan for Small Arms and Light Weapons Control is a comprehensive national strategy with short, medium and long-term objectives to reduce the negative social, economic, physical and environmental impacts resulting from the misuse of SALW. The National Action Plan also defines internal and external factors that contribute to the extent and magnitude of the problem of SALW. A NAP provides an effective tool to develop a broad, coherent strategy to address the complex, multi-layered problems associated with SALW related violence and insecurity. It is used to formulate relevant strategies recommended for the implementation and provides benchmarks that are used to evaluate progress and adjustments on the implementation framework of action. It has been agreed in 2010 by the GoM that in 2011 the following will take place:

- A core group will be identified to lead the drafting of the NAP. This group will be inter-departmental and drawn from COPRECAL members. This Technical Working Group for the Drafting of the NAP will report to COPRECAL at its meetings on progress.
- A two day inception workshop will be held in Maputo during the 2nd quarter of 2011 to kick start the NAP process. It will be attended by representatives from all constituent departments of COPRECAL as well as the Provincial Police Commanders of the 11 provinces of Mozambique. This will be funded by UNDP.
- The existing draft small arms baseline survey with 2006-7 data will be updated. It is foreseen that following the inception workshop, the technical working group will travel to at least 5 provinces in order to carry out

consultations with a range of stakeholders, including police, customs, military and nongovernmental organization as well as the international community to provide a complete and up to date picture of Mozambique's challenges in the area of SALW and its capacity to address these issues. This analysis will also inform the formulation of a capacity development strategy.

- The GoM NAP will include: 1) an analysis of the capacity as well as gaps identified during the consultation process and update of the SAS; 2) an analysis of the obligations Mozambique has under international law/political obligations; and 3) Recommendations for the resultant structures, activities required to address the above gaps, requirements and obligations across government departments.
- The draft NAP prepared by the Technical Working Group for the Drafting of the NAP will be shared with all above group included in the preliminary consultation process for their inputs. It would then be sent for approval through the relevant GoM channels.

UNDP supported the GoM in the submission of its 2010 (2009 activities) report to the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects. The report was submitted by the Government of Mozambique on 29 January 2010, two days before the official submission deadline. The report has been posted on the UN POA website

From 14-18 June, 124 U.N. member states, regional and UN bodies as well as 260 civil society organizations discussed how to better control small arms, reviewing the progress made under a 2001 U.N. programme to control the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. The chair and two other representatives of the government of Mozambique's national small arms commission participated in the conference, supported by the TA SALW and the SALW Mine Action Coordinator from UNDP Mozambique. As part of the session involving regional organizations, Dr Joaquim Bule, addressed the conference on behalf of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The Government of Mozambique is the current chair of the SADC Organ of Politics, Defense and Security. UNDP supported the drafting of the above intervention and was acknowledged in the speech as valued partner. In preparation for the above mentioned conference, UNDP supported the GoM in the preparation of a written request for financial assistance, which was included in a publication prepared and distributed by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs at the conference and it was also launched online.

Project Document Output 2: Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and address residual threats posed by ERW

❖ **Activity 1: Programme coordinated and information on plans and progress shared among all partners of the Mine Action programme accompanied with technical assistance:**

Support to Coordination Efforts and Awareness at National level

During this reporting period, UNDP continued its support to the government and has provided a focal point for new donor interest in funding Mine Action operations. Similar to previous years the IND and UNDP co-chaired quarterly technical meetings, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MINEC) chaired the annual meeting between the GOM and its Mine Action partners, in February.

Annual Meeting with Operators

The annual meeting with demining operators and provincial government representatives was organized and co-chaired by IND and UNDP. Demining operators, from both the humanitarian and commercial sectors came together along with provincial government representatives to take stock of the progress of implementing the Mine Action programme in 2010. Line ministries were also represented. The 2010 annual meeting was designed in a way so as to enhance participation. It was divided between plenary presentations and working group sessions on issues such as: Review 2009 activities; Constraints (resources, new areas and coordination with local governments); Perspectives for 2010; The involvement of Local Governments in the process of demining; The incorporation of Mine Action within the provincial Socio-Economic plans; Mine Free Districts Assessment; The process and role of Local Governments, Operators and the National Demining Institute; and Demining activities 2008-2013, resources, productivity and goal attainment by 2014.

Celebration of the International Demining Day on 4 April

The National Demining Institute (IND) organized celebrations to mark the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action on the 15th of April, in the Mabalane, District of Gaza Province. The celebration took place in a village, which was previously heavily mined and in the vicinity. Demining operations in the area are being undertaken by APOPO, applying the Mine Detection Rats (MDR) system. This year's MA day was celebrated with the theme "Deminer at the Forefront of Demining for Development in Mozambique", putting people first, in recognition of the arduous and difficult task undertaken by this group of workers over more than 17 years of mine clearance in affected communities which aim to release land for implementation of socio-economic development programmes. The event commenced with a visit to a minefield, where APOPO is currently undertaking demining activities by its rats in conjunction with mechanical and manual demining assets, in the Limpopo Corridor where intensive agriculture activities are implemented and where there are major trade route links Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Participants were then invited to Mabalane, to attend the main activities of the day consisting of key note speeches by Government officials led by the Provincial Governor and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, with participation of local communities and authorities, the UN and Donor representatives. Awards were given to individual deminers and demining organizations to pay tribute to their important contribution to national demining efforts.

International level

Mission to Geneva - 13th Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and UN Advisors which was held from 15 to 19 March

Both the IND Director and the UNDP CTA attended the 13th Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and UN Advisors which was held from 15 to 19 March 2010 in Geneva. Organized by the United Nations Mine Action Team (UNDP, UNICEF, UNMAS) in partnership with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the meeting provided an opportunity to assess progress achieved and future challenges. The meeting this year was designed in a way to enhance participation, by blending plenary and working group sessions on issues such as Mine Action-related treaties, the UN Mine Action strategy and various thematic issues. Additionally, a number of side events were held, including two information sessions on data collection by the World Bank and the newly issued UN Gender and Mine Action Guidelines by UNMAT, as well as training workshops on resource mobilization and strategic planning, IMSMA and contracting in Mine Action.

The conference provided a great opportunity for the IND Director and CTA to meet donors, UN and other key stakeholders. Key meetings were held with GICHD, the Co-Chairs of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, the Government of Canada, Swiss Ministry of Defense, Italian Cooperation, the Government of the UK and the EC as well as UN partners.

Mission to Pretoria – Cluster Munitions Convention Regional Conference, 25 -26 March

From 25 – 26 March 2010, South Africa's Department of International Relations and Co-operation (DIRCO) hosted the Africa Regional Conference on the Universalisation and Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The meeting was attended by the UNDP Mine Action and Small Arms Project Officer on behalf of UNDP as well as representatives from IND and MINEC. The purpose, aims and objectives of this Regional Conference on the Universalisation and Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions were to:

- Inform states in the region about the Convention on Cluster Munitions, particularly those who have not signed the Convention;
- Maintain the political momentum and international visibility of the Convention on Cluster Munitions between the Oslo Signing Conference (December 2008) and the 1st Meeting of States Parties to be held in Laos PDR, from 8-12 November 2010;

- Enhance understanding on the provisions of the Convention and the national steps needed for ratification and implementation; and
- Promote universalisation of the Convention

Mission to UK – Land Release -19-21 June

Senior IND staff participated in a global Land Release workshop in Oxford, UK. IND staff (3 Heads of Departments: Information, Operations and International Affairs) attended the workshop organized by the Survey Action Center (SAC). The event brought together a panel of Mine Action experts and mine-affected countries to discuss land release initiatives and to develop a common approach to use this methodology to address the problem. The objective of the workshop was to share best practices and lessons learned and to come up with a common strategy and approach on land release as generally defined by the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). Also attending the workshop were representatives of some of the world's most contaminated mine affected countries, including Afghanistan, Angola, Croatia, Laos, Iraq, Mozambique and Tajikistan.

The IND delegation presented successfully Land Release related issues and challenges, and submitted a paper on The Land Release situation in Mozambique - background and current situation (which is now available on request). The experience of Mozambique in the context of implementation of land release has been seen as positive by the participants and was considered an example to be followed by others, especially as regards the formalization of the process, review of national standards for mine clearance and definition responsibilities of governments at provincial and district levels as well as for demining operators regarding monitoring, evaluation and validation of the results of demining activities.

SAC presented the Quality Assurance procedures produced by the IND, and the chapters on survey of national standards for mine clearance have already been updated in relation to the land release. It was suggested that such documentation could be an example of how this process should be conducted by other governments of countries affected by mines.

Mission to Geneva - Intercessional Meeting – June 2010

The IND delegation participated in the 10th Intercessional Meeting of States Parties to the Anti Personnel Mine Ban Treaty (APMBT) held in Geneva. The meeting aimed to take stock of progress in implementing the APMBT by signatory states, since the last meeting of the Forum held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. In the presentation on the obligations of Article 5 of TBMA, the delegation of Mozambique stressed the progress achieved since the last review conference of States Parties, in connection with the release of mined areas, as part of the National Mine Action Plan (2008-2014). With regard to victim assistance, Mozambique was again reminded of the lack of information and data pertaining to disability, especially about people with disabilities due to accidents with landmines and unexploded remnants of war. Mozambique had at past meetings already received a recommendation to create a database and specific action plans in this area.

The Standing Committee of States Parties also commented on the lack of legislation on mines. As a major recommendation, it was suggested to give greater attention to the situation of disability, the creation of bodies to support people with disabilities, as well as the establishment of strategies and clear policies in this area.

Mission to Laos – 1st Meeting of State Parties to the Convention of Cluster Munitions – 9 to 12 November

IND delegates participated in the First Meeting of States parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions held in Vientiane from 9 to 10 November. The objective meeting was to determine how the Convention on Cluster Munitions is to be effectively implemented and to call states to support its ratification.

Mission to Geneva - 10th Meeting of States Parties 29 November- 4 December 2010

The 10th Meeting of States Parties to the APMBT was attended by a Mozambican delegation and UNDP Mine Action and Small Arms Project Officer on behalf of UNDP. The main issues on the agenda were new requests by states parties, progress reports and accomplishments under Article 5.

Mozambique delegation presented two updates on Article 5 and assistance to landmine/UXO victims. It was noted that while a significant mine clearance progress of known areas in the IMSMA database had been registered, there were new suspected areas found which require further investigation and allocation of resources. The victim assistance component was presented by the Director of MIMAS, who stressed the ongoing support by the government and the introduction of the new strategy for the assistance to people with disability in general. In addition, several bi-lateral meetings with donors and international organizations took place including the Governments of Norway, Zimbabwe, DFID, DIGGER, Landmine Monitor, and Handicap International.

Study tour to Cambodia

As a result of discussions between the Delegation of IND during the meeting of States Parties to the APMBT held in Cartagena, Colombia in November 2009 and the Mine Action Center of Cambodia (CMAC), it was agreed to share experience on the use of mechanical demining technology, in which the CMAC has a long and varied experience. Increasing the technical understanding of IND in the area of mechanical assets is part of the process under way to ensure that the purchase of demining machines, as a contribution by the Government of Japan is used to maximum impact.

In this context, a technical team from the IND visited Cambodia in January 2010 to obtain experience on the use of demining machines, in particular Hitachi and Komatsu assets. The main objective of the study tour was to learn from the CMAC experience and to assess the applicability of demining machines of Hitachi and Komatsu for operations in Mozambique. Other areas of consideration for their use were operational capacity and resistance to detonation of explosive devices, including the influence of environmental factors and climate on productivity and results of the demining process.

The conclusions regarding the suitability of these assets for the work of IND were based both on the practical experience gained in Cambodia by IND technicians and technical recommendations by the CMAC to the IND. Hence it was proposed as first step, to procure the Hitachi 307-V24 (Swing Type) model, due to its multi-functionality, ease of handling in transport and applicability in different types of terrain and topography. This machine can use two types of mechanisms, i.e. flail and rotary cutter, and can also use excavator components; therefore it is able to be easily and quickly replaced during tasks, thus making the process flexible operating on the ground. The procurement process for this asset was initiated in 2010 and it is due to arrive in Maputo in the first quarter of 2011.

In terms of cooperation with the CMAC, it was recommended to continue this very constructive collaboration between national programmes, especially as IND also has many years of experience in various aspects of Mine Action. Such exchange of information is also in line with the UNDP's promotion of knowledge transfer between developing countries as well as the promotion of South-South cooperation.

Resource Mobilisation

There was an unforeseen decrease in funding to the value of about US\$ 1 million during 2010 which was due to the fluctuating value of the Mozambican metical. The Government had been providing its contribution in Meticais in an amount equivalent to roughly US\$ 3 million from State Budget. However due to the devaluing of the Metical, the value received by IND was reduced for the equivalent of US\$ 2 million.

Funding agreements were signed with different donors either for financing of activities via UNDP channels or through direct bi-lateral support to IND. Donors supporting the project included the governments of Japan, Italy, Australian Aid, British Department for International Development as well as the Government of Norway. Additionally, informal discussions with various donors were held during the occasion of international meetings as a way to keep them updated on project progress, funding needs and potential areas of cooperation. Although the current mine action programme is experiencing steady progress, there is not sufficient funding to guarantee the clearance of all known minefields from 2012 onward. To meet successfully the deadline of March 2014, there is a need of about 21 million USD.

❖ **Activity 2: Mine Action is Integrated into Governmental Developmental Plans**

A key success in this area was that Mine Action was included in the new Government's 5-year Programme (2010-2014). As it has been seen as a cross-cutting issue in the PARPA II, the Government of Mozambique is in the process of developing the new PARP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan) for the period 2010-2014. Under the leadership of IND and UNDP, a specific coordination meeting was organized where all Mine Action stakeholders were invited to discuss and contribute to the development of necessary documents. These included setting baselines, progress indicators and expected results to ensure that Mine Action issues were fully integrated into the new PARP document

❖ **Activity 3: The Mine Action information management system strengthened: data collected systematically, analysed and shared with all partners:**

To ensure that IND information management team is maximizing its capacity to maintain a credible and up-to-date Mine Action national database, UNDP, with donor funding from the Government of Australia, United Kingdom (DFID) and Japan, provided additional equipment for IND Beira Delegation as well as the upgrade of existing IND Maputo national office IT infrastructure. The equipment supplied to the Beira office for Sofala Province included computers and other basic IT hardware. The upgrading of the national system at Maputo level not only ensured the smooth continuity of daily work but also enabled the IND unit to install and therefore benefit from more advanced software. In order to improve all the important flow of information between the Mine Action operators and the IND, training coordinated and facilitated by UNDP was provided by experts from the Geneva Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) during the months of March and December. The objective of these training courses was also to facilitate the upgrading of the database including the installation of mapping capabilities and to practice the electronic two-way flow of information between operators and IND database.

In addition two staff from IND participated in advanced IMSMA NG training held at the GICHD in Geneva from 19 to 30 July 2010. 20 participants from various organizations and Mine Action programs attended the training. The knowledge and expertise obtained during the training course by IND staff in turn enabled IND to take some strategic decisions on the revision of its database. This is especially in relation to data entry and quality control and the insertion of new elements in the area of field quality control activities that from now on could be monitored through the database.

Joint mission from Survey Action Centre and Geneva Centre for Humanitarian Demining, 8-12 October

The SAC-GICHD joint mission from 8-12 October worked closely with the IND Operations Department, particularly the Database Unit (DBU), as well as the Chief of Operations and the UNDP CTA. The purpose of the mission was to support IND in the development of a draft national Mine Action standard for Information Management (MMAS 05.10) and to identify elements that should be considered in an IND Information Management Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Benefiting greatly from the intense discussion during the week, both documents were produced and left with IND for further action. As requested by the IND Director, the mission also prepared a brief summary of observations and recommendations to assist with strengthening of the information management function of IND. These points and recommendations will be considered during 2011.

Specialist training for IND and operators in data management

Of particular note was also the training provided in early December which involved not only IND staff but also those of the humanitarian demining operators working with the database. Staff from IND, three Humanitarian and two commercial demining operators participated. The objective was to verify dataset and ensure data quality. The quality issue was the prime subject of the training, defining a mechanism through which to ensure a smooth flow of information and quality of data transfer, between demining operators and IND database. Also, new functionalities were introduced in order to improve the data entry and generation of reporting standards. At the end of the training the GICHD facilitator provided a list of recommendations for IND to follow up in 2011 in order to maintain quality and the sustainability of the database.

❖ **Activity 4: Demining activities are monitored through the quality control system:**

IND Quality Assurance (QA) field teams continued their monitoring visits and inspections of all demining operators in the provinces currently seeing demining activities. In addition, resources were allocated to visit all communities in the vicinity of demining operations, ensuring that local authorities and community members were acquainted with the progress and final removal of any explosive threat. The IND QA team undertook 110 monitoring missions of the demining operations of the UNDP funded Mine Action operators: The HALO Trust, Handicap International and APOPO. These visits covered the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Tete, Sofala and Zambézia. In these monitoring visits, the progress of demining operations under way were evaluated, including the ability of operators' capacity in terms of personnel, equipment, degree of compliance with standard operating procedures (SOP) for Mine Action. This involves: Command and Control System, Marking, Demining Manual, animal mine detectors, mechanics and medical response. The results of monitoring activities have been positive since they did not register any failure to comply with operational procedures for demining, and found that progress on the ground was in accordance with the IND plans.

❖ **Activity 5: Training of IND / PRM staff for residual capacity development**

Please see reporting under output 4 below

❖ **Activity 6: Areas suspected of mine contamination surveyed and cleared, then delivered to the communities for the development of social and economic activities.**

As part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the IND has been given the authority to accredit and issue licences to demining operators to carry out operations in Mozambique. The Government has accredited three international humanitarian operators, namely, APOPO, Handicap International and The HALO Trust to carry out mine clearance operations in support of clearing all AP mines by 2014. The IND is responsible for prioritising tasks and allocating tasks for mine clearance. This is done currently in the following manner:

- The HALO Trust: Provinces of Maputo, Tete and Manica
- Handicap International: Provinces of Inhambane and Sofala
- APOPO: Province of Gaza.

APOPO

APOPO received funding from UNDP in the total amount of US\$700,000 (\$50,000 DFID, US\$150,000 Italy, \$200,000 UN Trust Fund and \$300,000 Japan) to perform Mine Free District Evaluation (MFDE) activities and continue clearance of known Confirmed Mined Areas. A particular focus was on the Pfukwe Corridor in Mabalane District, Gaza Province.

Survey/MFDE

During this reporting period, the Survey Team completed Non-technical Survey of the Pfukwe Corridor, resulting in a decrease of the estimated size of contaminated land by approximately 250,000 sqm. Teams visited 14 Administration Posts covering 183 villages and communities in the districts of Bilene, Chokwe, Mabalane and Guija. The survey team also worked on new minefields which have been reported during the survey process, resulting in 2 new areas being added to the IND's IMSMA database, with a maximum expected area of 9,500 sqm (approximately 5,000 sqm for Pfukwe new (Mabalane District), and approximately 4,500 sqm for Agri-Sul Pump Station (Chokwe).

Mine Clearance

Demining Team cleared 796,178 sqm in the Pfukwe Corridor, with the destruction of 853 mines and 50 items of UXO.

Accreditation

36 Mine Detection Rats was accredited by IND.

Handicap International

Handicap International received UNDP funding in total amount of US\$1,337,558 (\$50,000 DFID, \$140,000 AusAid, \$140,000 UNDP Trac1, \$200,000 Japan and \$807,558 UN Trust Fund) to perform the MFDE and continue with mine clearance activities in the district of Vilanculos, Morrumbene and Massinga in the province of Inhambane and districts of Gorongosa, and Nhamatanda in the Province of Sofala.

Survey/MFDE

In total, the village-to-village “final survey & reconfirmation” covered 14 districts of the two provinces, against the initially planned for eight. The increment was mainly due to the overall adoption of the final survey principle within HI mine clearance operations. With exception of Buzi district in Sofala, all other planned districts were covered. In Buzi, interventions could not start due to road access difficulties.

In districts where mine clearance is still ongoing, the reconfirmation survey will help to guarantee a full coverage by clearance teams and avoid survey efforts duplication after clearance.

A total of 441 villages (92 Localities of 36 Administrative Posts) were visited and 357 local authorities interviewed. In places where local authorities were not met for various reasons, overall mines/UXOs village situation was taken from interviewing local communities or relevant informers.

Mine Clearance

During the reporting period, a total of 1,464,491 sqm was cleared in the Province of Inhambane (Vilanculos-1,008,257sqm; Massinga-57,474sqm and Morrumbene-210,300sqm) and the province Sofala (Gorongosa – 155,324sqm and Nhamatanda- 33,136sqm). Clearance was completed in Massinga district where new SHAs continued to be reported since end 2008. In other 3 districts only few minors SHAs will be transported into 2011 clearance plan, while in Vilanculos (Inhambane) remaining 700,000m² were initially planned and will be conducted in 2011.

The HALO Trust

The HALO Trust received a UNDP funding of in the total amount of US\$300,000 (\$50,000 DFID, US\$80,000AusAid and US\$170,000 UNDP Trac1). Overall in 2010 the HALO Trust worked in 75 minefields in 16 districts of the provinces of Maputo, Manica and Tete, and a total of 1.253.865sqm. 57 minefields have been clarified. 42 new areas were surveyed and confirmed which corresponds to around 591,191sqm. In 2010, UNDP was alerted by partners on the communication challenge existing between IND and the Halo Trust. The IND critically questioned the cost-efficiency of the Halo Trust’s operations, while Halo argued on the increased workload, as they have found that the density of the contamination was found a lot more than it was indicated in the survey completed in 2008. UNDP intervened to bridge the gap between them, but this is the area which needs to be observed closely in future years, so that close coordination and teamwork are ensured for demining partners.

Survey/MFD

Within the process of “Mine free district evaluation” (MFDE), in Maputo province the two MFDE teams held 84 meetings in the districts of Boane, Manhica and Namaacha. 12 EOD tasks were carried out, destroying 13 items of UXO. One minefield was identified and surveyed in Djuba village, Matola Rio Administration Post in Boane district. Thus, the districts of Marracuene and Magude was declared mine free while the districts of Matola, Boane, Moamba and Matutuine are foreseen to be finalised during the first half of 2011. Communities which have been identified as still affected by landmines or other explosive remnants of war during the MFD assessment will be subject to a new MFD assessment upon completion of demining operations.

Mine Clearance

With UNDP funding it was possible to clear about 70,000 m2 of Confirmed Hazardous Areas in Province of Maputo.

A total of 4,662 anti-personal blast mines, 1,248 anti-group, 6 anti-tank and 276 items of UXO were destroyed. 171 items of unexploded ordinance were destroyed safely.

Mine Risk Education

During the field operations, activities of MRE were being simultaneously. 105 Sessions were conducted, targeting a total of 16,378 people including 5,451 school children.

❖ **Activity 7: Demined areas verified and confirmed as free of mines, and the districts delivered to the communities:**

The Quality Assurance team accompanied by the staff from Operations Department also carried out several visits to the areas declared as free of mines. The main purpose of these visits is to ensure the existence of technical conditions for the process of returning the cleared areas to the structures of district authorities and communities. The post-clearance verification is carried out to validate the information contained in the conclusive demining reports channelled to the IND by humanitarian operators, including also the evaluation of the level of community confidence in areas considered free of mines. In this regard, 68 areas known as mined free were handover to the communities, thus 38 districts declared as “free of mines”.

❖ **Activity 8: Number of landmine and UXO related accidents reduced:**

Mines and UXOs continue to kill, injure and cause threats in communities. 14 accidents were reported during 2010 causing 7 deaths and 24 injuries. Two of the accident was with the Operators; The HALO Trust in Ressano Garcia district and Handicap International in the district of Morrumbene. In comparison with 2009's accident statistics, there was an increase in the number of accidents which highlighted a need to increase the scope and coverage of Mine Risk Education activities. In 2009, there were 9 accidents which killed 15 and injured 4.

❖ **Activity 9 Quality and coverage of Mine Risk Education improved:**

While great progress has been made to address the explosive threat posed by anti personnel mines and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), the process of clearance and explosive ordnance disposal is a slow one. In order to raise communities' awareness on the risk of landmines and ERW and because the number of accident from mines and UXOs increased during 2010, during the monitoring of demining activities. the IND Quality Assurance teams also conducted MRE sessions. In this regard 139 sessions were organized in different districts of provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Tete and Sofala covering a total of 19,851 people including men, women and children of school age.

Project Document Output 3: The Government is better able to manage and control firearms ownership

❖ **Activity 2: Provide support to the Police and NGO staff for the organization and administration of registered and seized small arms databases.**

The process of developing the national database for registered and seized small arms made great progress in 2010. An agreement was signed in March 2010 between UNDP Mozambique and Viva Rio, Brazil for the completion of a two phased process designed to map all GoM systems and processes regarding registration and management of civilian and state owned firearms. This contract saw the continuation of successful South South Cooperation, with the Brazilian team, which had carried out a needs assessment in December 2009. Two members of the same group returned to Maputo from March 15 to April 4th 2010 for a three week mission, working in depth with the Mozambican Police Force (PRM) – Department of

Public Security which houses the Section of Firearms and Explosives as well as departments of Logistics and Finance, Criminal Investigation Laboratories, the Judiciary and Customs to map the processes for management of state owned and seized weapons as well as licensing procedures. During the second and third quarters of 2010, the project team made up of GoM, UNDP and Viva Rio prepared and reviewed the eight modules which make up the analysis of all PRM and PIC weapons management systems. The centralized system for the management of firearms, ammunition and explosives, or in Portuguese the Sistema de Controle de Armas, Munições e Explosivos da República de Moçambique (SICAME) will have eight modules covering all aspects of PRM and MINT weapons management. In the fourth quarter of 2010 UNDP and the GoM launched the call for tenders by software companies with a long term presence in Maputo to bid for the contract to turn the above system's analysis into the software and system of SICAME. The same company will also provide training in the system during 2011 in conjunction with UNDP, MINT and Viva Rio.

Project Document Output 4: Integrated response to Mine Action and small arms issues provided

❖ **Mine Action Activity 5: Integrated response of Mine Action, light weapons and small arms undertaken, and a sustainable response established to deal with the issues of residual mines and UXOs (MA/SALW):**

Significant work was accomplished in the northern provinces of Cabo-Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and Zambézia, in which known or suspected minefields were cleared, thanks largely to the work undertaken by The HALO Trust, between February 1994 and June 2007. However in 2007, IND, through a consultation process with the Provincial and District authorities, registered a further 146 sites suspected to be contaminated with Explosive Remnant of War (ERW), as well as in some cases suspected AP mine affected areas (Niassa 49, Cabo-Delgado 44, Nampula 16; and Zambézia 37).

Those findings required a more in-depth investigation to verify the presence and magnitude of the hazards in each location. Hence, at the end of 2009, supported by UNDP, IND staff carried out assessment missions to all 146 locations in the four Northern provinces resulted with the following information. Please note that a SHA is a Suspect Hazardous Area i.e. an area suspected of being AP mine affected. ERW sites are sites recorded as having Explosive Remnants of War e.g. unexploded ordnance, abandoned ordnance or anti tank mines.

Province of Zambezia:	5 SHA and 8 ERW sites
Province of Nampula:	5 SHA and 3 ERW sites.
Province of Niassa:	22 SHA and 15 ERW sites.
Province of Cabo Delgado:	11 SHA and 5 ERW sites.

The total number of tasks requiring a response was considerably reduced from 146 to 74, comprising of 43 SHAs and 31 sites with ERW. Nevertheless, the problem is now more evident that requires a timely action and resources to deal with.

Subsequently, the updated information was shared with local authorities as well as with the HALO Trust operator for possible additional clarification and, a provisional plan of action for the 4 provinces was submitted to the Ministry of Interior.

EOD training and removal of ERW threat

In 2010, the international commercial operator, MECHEM was accredited by the IND, with its authority given by MINEC. Subsequently a contract was signed with this operator for the provision of training courses to the Police and IND Staff. The IND in collaboration with the four provincial governments and police of Zambézia, Nampula, Cabo-Delegado and Niassa are undertaking EOD training combined with the removal of all reported and new ERW threat. This cooperation constitutes the development of a national, institutionalised capacity to address residual AP mine and ERW threats. From November to December, a total of 24 staff (16 from the police and 8 from IND) were trained and only 21 has passed and the 4 has failed.

Next steps – Mine Action and Small Arms

The above information collection and required response has underlined the need for IND and Ministry of Interior to develop a national response capacity to address the residual risks remaining after the GoM has addressed the threat of AP mines. A national curriculum which integrates the above training in EOD as well as other small arms related disciplines is required and will be developed in a partnership by the Mine Action and SALW projects in 2011.

3.2 Impact

Small Arms Control Component

The overall objective of the Small Arms and Light Weapons project of the UN Development Programme Mozambique is to support the Government of Mozambique to strengthen its capacity to control state and civilian weapons and in so doing promote a secure enabling environment for continued development. The process of putting the technical and institutional structures in place to achieve this aim, and demonstrating impact regarding increased control of SALW is a slow and involved process. To demonstrate impact, for example, the number of firearms registered with the GoM should increase; the levels of armed violence in society should decrease or the quality of storage of government firearms and military stockpiles should be to international standards. This is impact that is seen once the required structures are in place. Therefore during 2010, the project's activities were designed to advance the process of creating the conditions to achieve greater SALW control. While there are no announced targets in the project document, the following encapsulate the spirit of the outputs and overall objective of the project.

Target 1: Government weapons are stored to international standards, decreasing likelihood of (i) accidents (ii) leaking of weapons into civilian society.

Status: Partially achieved

Progress: Training given to 72 law enforcement officers in weapons collection, management and destruction; Agreement with GoM to define a national structure and training curricula in 2011 for WCMD; Agreement with Ministry of Defense to train its staff in weapons' stockpile security and management

Next steps: Development of national curricula and division of labour for WCMD across the GoM; training for MoD staff; roll out of national standards for security in police stations and military depots; Monitoring of use of physical and non physical security measures in GoM police stations and MoD facilities; implementation of further training to PRM officers at provincial level in WCMD.

Target 2: 1) Citizens are aware of their rights and obligations under the Arms and Ammunition Act, encouraging registration or return of weapons and thereby reducing number of weapons in civilian hands. 2) Citizens believe that their communities are safer and more secure without weapons.

Status: Partially achieved

Progress: National NGOs are implementing civic education campaigns in this area

Next steps: Continued education, used varied and complementary communication mechanisms.

Target 3: Greater control of civilian and state owned firearms reduces availability of SALW in society

Status: Partially achieved

Progress: Mapping and design of national SALW database completed. RFP for database software launched

Next steps: Development of database software; training for database technicians; migration of data currently held in paper and electronic files; civic education to encourage firearms holders to register or return their weapons; development of improved tracing capacity

Target 4: Police officers are aware of the rights of victims of domestic violence and act on the obligations of the PRM to protect victims against further cases of armed domestic violence

Status: Partially achieved

Progress: Draft guide on the rights of victims and role of PRM in addressing cases of armed domestic violence prepared.

Next steps: Printing and dissemination of guide during training and to all 11 provinces of Mozambique; Monitoring of domestic violence reception rooms to determine extent of implementation of guidance.

Target 5: The GoM has a National Action Plan which is prepared in a consultative manner, and which proposes a whole of government approach to deal effectively and in the long term, with the issue of SALW control in Mozambique.

Status: Not achieved

Progress: Working paper prepared for National SALW Commission to explain NAP process; GoM commitment to NAP consultation and drafting in 2011 received; GoM approval of AWP 2011 including NAP process as cornerstone

Next steps: Forming of working group for NAP consultation process; Initiation workshop in 1st quarter of 2011; consultations, drafting and approval of NAP.

Mine Action Component

In 2010 IND and UNDP commissioned a study of the socio-economic impact of mine clearance in the framework of PARPA II. The results from the study indicated that there was a demonstrable positive effect in terms of increased access to land and resources which in turn has been contributing to the boosting the local economy, especially in villages, localities and districts. Clearance increases the area available for agricultural production, resettlement and housing as well as the promotion of investment which make also increases opportunities for national production. The implementation of National Mine Action Plan has created the conditions to increase the reduction of mined areas and promotion of human security, economic stability, free circulation of people and properties and more areas for resettlement and for the practice of agro farming activities. In addition, key areas which have the potential for development in coastal areas where tourism is already bringing in investment and income, but which are currently in accessible are a priority for clearance. Moreover as highlighted in district and provincial plans, it is foreseen that additional roads, water sources, schools, hospitals, transportation lines and energy telecommunications will be developed as and when access is available through mine clearance. Such additional resources are vital to socio-economic development and therefore leading to the reduction of poverty.

Target 1: Mine Action is mainstreamed into national development plans

Status: Achieved

Progress: At present MA is seen as a cross cutting issue in the PARPA II. Although not included in the priority list, of focus areas the Government of Mozambique continues its commitment and to funding Mine Actions activities with amount of about 3 million dollars annually.

Next steps: The new PARP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan) for the period 2010-2014 is under preparation and it is expected that Mine Action continues to be considered as cross-cutting issue and thereby Government will continue its support financially.

Target 2: Government is capable to address all residual mine and UXO threats

Status: Partially achieved

Progress: A total of 24 staff (16 from the police and 8 from IND) were trained from November to December in the provinces of Zambezia and Nampula in the area of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)

Next steps: The need for IND and Ministry of Interior to develop a national response capacity to address the residual risks remaining after the GoM has addressed the threat of AP mines. A national curriculum which integrates the above training in EOD as well as other small arms related disciplines is required and will be developed in a partnership by the Mine Action and SALW projects in 2011. It is also planned to develop a strategy which will deal with residual issues after 2014

Target 3: Government better able to collect and manage MA related data

Status: Partially achieved

Progress:	The GICHD has been supporting IND with system related training courses. Three training courses were held in 2010 with one dedicated specifically to the staff dealing with the database.
Next Steps:	Training courses to continue in order to improve data quality entry. Improve systematic control of data entry in order to better produce reports at monthly basis.
Target 4:	174 areas suspected areas correspondent to 5,131,292sqm cleared prioritizing areas for development of economic and social activities
Status:	Achieved
Progress:	Targets assigned to humanitarian and commercial operators were accomplished
Next steps:	Continue with mine clearance activities in all confirmed hazardous areas; survey all suspected hazardous areas including through land release methodologies to expedite return without necessarily requiring physical mine clearance.

4.0 Gender Mainstreaming

Small Arms Control Component

- ❖ Synergies between 2007 Arms and Ammunition Act and 2009 Domestic Violence against Women Act are promoted and utilized to increased protection for those most at risk in the domestic setting.

In reporting a case of domestic violence to the Mozambican Police Force, victims are taking the first steps in addressing the threat to their personal security and seeking protection from the state. They are also, in many cases, taking a great personal risk of retaliatory violence from their aggressor by denouncing the crime. It is therefore very important that police officers providing reception and support services are aware of the means through which the PRM can protect victims of domestic violence from the threat of assault or actual bodily harmed perpetrated with the use of a firearm or other weapon.

Jointly with the Department of Domestic Violence and Child Protection of the Police of the Republic of Mozambique, in 2010 the SALW project has begun drafting a guide for provide police officers who are responsible for receiving victims of armed domestic violence. The 2007 Arms and Ammunition Act and the 2010 Domestic Violence against Women Legislation provide a strong legal basis which the PRM can use to increase protection of victims of domestic violence or those at risk of attacks in the home. However at present knowledge of this legal framework is very limited. The guide therefore will:

1. Give quick access to the relevant articles in the two laws relating to domestic violence and arms control which apply to the protection of victims of armed domestic violence
2. Explanation of the relationship between domestic violence and armed assault
3. Practical examples, by Article, of how the law can be used in the day to day work of the PRM to increase protection of victims who either have been victims of armed domestic violence or are concerned that a violent crime will be perpetrated against them by an partner or other person in the domestic situation.

In 2011 the draft will be finalized and printed with 20,000 copies of the guide being distributed to police stations nationwide. If and when funding can be secured, the project will look to provide training on the contents of the guide and mentoring to domestic violence reception room staff.

This activity supports the UNDP Support to the Police activity related to provision of specialized training in the area of domestic violence to the PRM. It is foreseen that the training to be given to students at the Super Police Sciences Training School in 2011 by the UN system including UNDP Support to the Police Project, UNICEF and UNFPA will include training on domestic violence. At that time it is hoped that the guide will be ready and a module on armed domestic violence and

how best to provide support to victims will be given by the SALW project. The guide would be distributed to students during other training courses given by the Domestic Violence cabinet across all 11 provinces of Mozambique.

❖ Mainstreaming of gender in activities

Across the SALW control project, considerations concerning the equal participation of men, women, boys and girls are taken into consideration. During the training provided under activity 1.1, in the area of weapons collection, management and destruction, 8 female officers were trained. While a small percentage of the overall number of students – 72 – the nature of the training affected the gender of the staff sent by the police force – the majority of armoury managers and weapons related posts are held by men. It was therefore encouraging that 8 women were included in this pilot project.

Under the civic education activities contracted under activity 1.4, during 2010 for implementation in 2011, the following requirements were included in the Request for Proposals documentation:

- The Contractor should ensure that gender equality is taken into account in all phases of the project. It should ensure that during all data collection, during the selection of beneficiaries for education as well as the selection of candidates for training that both genders have equal opportunity to participate. All activities should, to the greatest extent possible involve men, women, boys and girls equally.
- Equality should be applied in the recruitment process for all teams for the project.

During the review of the proposals it was noted that the quality of gender mainstreaming in the projects was limited. This could be an area in which UNDP looks to cooperate with national NGOs i.e. training in gender mainstreaming, during 2011 and beyond.

Mine Action component

- ❖ A gender study was foreseen to take place during 2010. Terms of reference were prepared and consultants were selected, but unfortunately the process had to be cancelled by IND, which expressed its preference to have a more general survey on demining. However it was recommended by the IND Director to reorient the study of gender issues to consider a strategy to promote women in Mozambique's Mine Action programs.
- ❖ It is of note that operators have been paying closer attention to the issue of gender balance in their teams. For example the HALO Trust has hired an additional 5 female deminers, bringing the total to a team of 10; Handicap International has hired and trained 12 women who are deployed and mixed in teams involved in various tasks. Due to the working conditions of demining operations, it is always not easy for women deminers to balance work and life, thus indicating a difficulty to recruit women deminers. However, a good progress was achieved in 2010 in this area.

4.0 Risk Management

The main risks to the **Small Arms Control component** were threefold:

1. Government commitment to addressing the highly sensitive area of SALW control (external)

The area of Small Arms and Light Weapons control, while vital to the security of Mozambican citizens, is one of a wide range of challenges with which the Government of Mozambique and its ministries must contend. The resultant prioritization of tasks therefore found that the SALW project was not at the top of the agenda. The National Small Arms Commission for example was unable to meet at inter-ministerial level during 2010. However this risk was mitigated through the ongoing activeness of the COPRECAL Secretariat through which the activities of the project were coordinated across ministries during the year. Although this was a positive response, the opportunity for information sharing and whole of government of approach which an inter-ministerial commission provides was lost.

2. Delays in Government decision making processes (external)

The area of cooperation with the Ministry of Defense was foreseen in the project document signed in 2008. However due to delays in the initiation of the project, the momentum for cooperation with MDN which followed the tragic accident at the Malhazine Weapons Stockpile was lost. Real progress has fortunately been made following the audience with the Minister of Defense in September 2010 and a programme of cooperation has been formulated for 2011. Delays in the approval of various terms of reference particularly for the weapons collection training and civic education lead to considerable delays in the delivery of the project.

3. Delays in UNDP procurement processes (internal)

Due to lack of capacity in terms of staffing, the procurement unit in the country office was not able to provide timely responses to requests for procurement of goods and services. On several occasions this led to severe delays which affected the ability to expend the project budget and deliver on time.

The main risks to the **Mine Action component** were:

4. Government and UNDP commitment to address the issue of Mine Action Funding.

In 2010 there has, as in many sectors, been a decline in funding from some institutional donor funding partners which has impacted negatively on Mine Action activities in Mozambique. The key reason for these financial constraints is due to the international financial crisis, which has reduced the funds available from donors for development cooperation projects globally. As the Mine Action sector has ongoing costs which, due to the time consuming and specialist nature of clearance and EOD are particularly high, this has in turn meant that the amount of clearance that could be done with the limited resources available has been reduced. However, through targeted and effective allocation of funds and tasking by the UNDP and IND respectively, in 2010 6,195,292sqm were returned through clearance, technical survey and land release methodologies ensuring that the GoM continued to make progress towards its 2014 goal.

5. Delays in Government signature of UNDP Annual Work Plan

The discussions and agreement of AWP for operators was delayed, thus affecting Mine Actions activities, and consequently affecting the deadline completion of art 5 of APMBT.

6. Mine Risk Education addressed at local level

Due to the increase of the number of accidents resulting from mines and UXOs, it has shown that there is a need for increasing of mine risk awareness with communities at local level targeting mainly children at school age and women. The IND and MA operators responded accordingly to the increase incidence of mine and UXO accidents and therefore the threat to the populations' human security.

5.0 Partnerships

Small Arms Control Component

Cooperation with UNDP Support to the Police Project

With the arrival of the Support to the Police Project Chief Technical Advisor in the 3rd quarter of 2010, the potential for cooperation with this UNDP project has increased considerably. Annual work planning was done in cooperation with the Police Project to identify synergies between the activities of the two projects in 2011. The following were identified:

- The SICAME database activity will dovetail with that of the UNDP support the Police Project in the area of Information and Communication Technology. The Police Project is looking to improve communication systems in police stations including internet connection. For every police station that is connected to the internet with secure communications, this means that the SICAME system can be accessed from that police station. Ideally the SALW project would look to purchase computers which will be specifically for accessing the SICAME system to ensure security. However, this would depend on the availability of funding in the 2nd half of 2011 for such procurement.
- The provision of a firearms marking and repair workshop fits with an activity foreseen for 2011 under the UNDP Support to the Police Project which will provide support to the work of the centre of maintenance and repairs for equipment at the DLF.
- The domestic violence and arms and ammunition law guide development activity supports the UNDP Support to the Police activity related to provision of specialized training in the area of domestic violence to the PRM. It is foreseen that the training to be given to students at the Super Police Sciences Training School by the UN system including UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA will include training on domestic violence. At this time it is hoped that the guide will be ready and a module on armed domestic violence and how best to provide support to victims will be given by the SALW project. The guide would be distributed to students at this time.

Cooperation with Non-governmental organizations

➤ Viva Rio

As detailed above, the cooperation started under the 2006/7 SALW project and reactivated in 2009, continued in 2010. From March 15 to April 4th 2010 for a three week mission, working in depth with the Mozambican Police Force (PRM) – Department of Public Security which houses the Section of Firearms and Explosives as well as departments of Logistics and Finance, Criminal Investigation Laboratories, the Judiciary and Customs to map the processes for management of state owned and seized weapons as well as licensing procedures. During the second and third quarters of 2010, the project team made up of GoM, UNDP and Viva Rio prepared and reviewed the eight modules which make up the analysis of all PRM and PIC weapons management systems.

This has proven a very productive partnership as the confidence which the GoM has in the staff of Viva Rio is considerable. The mapping process which took place in 2010 required the sharing of highly sensitive information regarding internal processes of the police force including the criminal investigation department. The commitment shown by the GoM members of the project team during the review of the 11 chapters of the SICAME analysis document, where they were required to reviewed hundreds of pages of analysis and submit collective comments also highlighted the regard with which the GoM holds Viva Rio in terms of their technical capacity and added value to the COPRECAL project with UNDP.

➤ The HALO Trust's Global Weapons Control Unit

During 2010 cooperation between UNDP the NGO HALO Trust which has been very productive in the area of the UNDP Mine Action Project, was extended to cooperation with the UNDP SALW control project. HALO Trust brought their global expertise in the area of SALW management and particularly destruction for training of the PRM and customs in Weapons Collection, Management and Destruction (WCMD). The GoM welcomed HALO Trust as a partner for the project particularly due to its long term presence in Mozambique as a Mine Action operator and because of its ability during the contract to deliver.

The training implemented by the HALO Trust also opened up opportunities for cooperation with ACIPOL, the superior police training school and the development of a national curriculum for WCMD, the idea for which was approved by the MINT as part of the 2011 AWP.

Mine Action Component

➤ Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)

The IND cooperation with Geneva Center for Humanitarian Demining in 2010 has built on cooperation from previous years. GICHD has been providing IMSMA experts to facilitate database training sessions. This training built on cooperation from the last quarter of 2009, when the GICHD also facilitated a short training course. On some occasions GICHD also has been inviting IND to take part in some training which takes place abroad.

➤ **Survey Action Center (SAC)**

The cooperation with SAC also is a continuation from previous years. Aside from providing experts for the land release training, Survey Action Center (SAC), invited IND to take part in the Land Release workshops, bringing together a panel of Mine Action experts and mine-affected countries to discuss land release initiatives and to develop a common approach to addressing the problem.

➤ **Government of Cambodia**

As a result of discussions between the Delegation of IND during the meeting of States Parties to the APMBT held in Cartagena, Colombia in November 2009 a new partnership was developed with the Mine Action Center of Cambodia (CMAC) to obtain the experience accumulated on the use of demining machines in particularly of Hitachi and Komatsu (Japanese made). It was agreed to share experience on the use of mechanical demining technology. This is part of the process under way to purchase of demining machines, as contribution by the Government of Japan.

➤ **Cooperation with Nongovernmental organizations APOPO, Handicap International and The HALO Trust**

Starting in 2009 IND and UNDP agreed to fund the 3 Humanitarian Mine Action operators. Annual Work Plans have been signed every year by the three parties to reflect the areas to perform Mine clearance activities according to the distribution of provinces made by IND to the operators. These operators bring a wealth of operational experience both in Mozambique and other countries which support the GoM to meet its 2014 deadline obligations in a timely manner as well as to address other ERW related threats in communities nationwide.

6.0 Challenges, Responses and Lessons Learned

Small Arms Control Component

Overall challenges for the project in 2010 which affected delivery come under two main headings; firstly delays in UNDP internal processes of procurement and secondly delays in approval processes of the MINT.

The area of Small Arms and Light Weapons control, while vital to the security of Mozambican citizens, is one of a wide range of challenges with which the Government of Mozambique and its ministries must contend. The resultant prioritization of tasks therefore found that the SALW project was not at the top of the agenda. The National Small Arms Commission for example was unable to meet at inter-ministerial level during 2010. However this risk was mitigated through the ongoing activeness of the COPRECAL Secretariat through which the activities of the project were coordinated across ministries during the year. Although this was a positive response, the opportunity for information sharing and whole of government of approach which an inter-ministerial commission provides was lost.

The area of cooperation with the Ministry of Defence was foreseen in the project document signed in 2008. However due to delays in the initiation of the project, the momentum for cooperation with MDN which followed the tragic accident at the Malhazine Weapons Stockpile was lost. Real progress has fortunately been made following the audience with the Minister of Defence in September 2010 and a programme of cooperation has been formulated for 2011. Delays in the approval of various terms of reference particularly for the weapons collection training and civic education lead to considerable delays in the delivery of the project.

Due to lack of capacity in terms of staffing, the procurement unit was not able to provide timely responses to requests for procurement of goods and services. On several occasions this led to severe delays which affected the ability to expend the project budget and deliver on time.

Mine Action Component

A lesson learned has been that adopting the District-by-District approach and applying the MFDE approach improved programme efficiency. Moreover an increased presence of IND staff in the field, contributed to a greater knowledge and coordination among all stakeholders. The MFDE potentially could become a best practice to be used in other Mine Action programmes in other countries. The work on land release also was welcomed during the GICHD seminar and shows that Mozambique's experience is of value to other Mine Action programmes.

In terms of information and quality management, the database up-grading and on-the-job-training undertaken as part of the programme allowed the IND and implementing partners to work with more accurate data as the basis for planning and monitoring. Moreover, the capacity of IND was increased to ensure quality results and constant verification of the explosive remnants of war (ERW) threat at district level.

The delay in signing of the AWP posed challenges to the timely delivery of the project. As outlined in the Small Arms Control Component, the Mine Action project experienced similar challenges regarding procurement delays. This was a particular problem relating to the preparation and approval of contracts for the demining operators which were delayed severely at regional procurement level.

During 2010, there was a discussion between IND and UNDP as to whether the quality assurance function can become independent, so that an objective audit assessment can be conducted on the performance of demining operators. In 2011, further discussion has to take place between IND and UNDP, as well as with demining partners, to seek the operationability of this idea.

7.0 Conclusions and Way Forward

Small Arms Control Component

In 2010, the project continued to put in place foundations for Small Arms and Light Weapons control which are required if the government of Mozambique will be able to manage ownership, use and storage in a sustainable manner. While the problem of arms related violence in Mozambique has not reached the level of neighbouring South Africa for example, the necessary for greater control on ownership and transfer of weapons within and through Mozambique is increasingly important to ensure national and regional security. The existence of firearms in the possession of civilians in unknown quantities and locations is unacceptable to the government, with its focus on maintaining a tranquil and secure society. Moreover, the connections acknowledged increasingly between the use and possession of firearms and the trade in drugs and people highlights the increasing importance of controls over importing and use of arms into Mozambique as a driver for domestic insecurity. Therefore the progress made in 2010 towards developing systems and technical capacity of and for the GoM to control weapons within its borders and those transiting through its territory is of paramount importance to establishing the required structures to meet the challenges to security posed by firearms possession and the presence of aging military stockpiles. Continued cooperation and buy in, and indeed increased involvement of senior level governmental counterparts from all ministries represented on the National Small Arms Commission – COPRECAL as well as the regular meeting of the commission will be of vital importance in 2011 to ensure the smooth running of the project.

Priority issues for 2011

- Supporting the Government to prepare its National Action Plan for Small Arms and Light Weapons Control and thereby promote national ownership and management of the required actions in this area.
- Increasing the capacity of the government to regulate and thereby trace civilian and state firearms through the development and installation of the national firearms, ammunition and explosives database and through the

development and use of a weapons marking and repair workshop at the PRM Department for Logistics and Finance.

- Increasing the capacity of the government to collect, manage and destroy weapons to international standards increased through cooperation with the PRM and Military. This will include cooperation with the Mine Action Component of the project in the area of elaboration of a national weapons collection, management and destruction response capacity.
- Increasing civilian understanding of the obligations for those who wish to possess and use a firearm, and promotion of peaceful, weapon free communities.

Mine Action Component

In spite of some delays in funding disbursement, the planned areas for the Mine Action activities were completed. 146 areas that had been reported by the local authorities during the 2007 baseline survey in Northern Provinces of Cabo-Delgado, Nampula e Zambezia were confirmed as a result of the activities of QA teams. The evaluation of the demining activities in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Sofala, Manica and Tete resulted in the handover of 38 districts to the communities.

As a result of training sessions to the QA, it was updated the National Standards Operations Procedures which are expected to be approved in 2011 and will be the base for the implementation of Land release in the country.

Priority issues for 2011

- Coordinate the operations of demining in the confirmed hazardous areas in the Northern provinces
- Coordinate the survey of Suspect Hazardous Areas, and the demining operations in Central and southern provinces
- Completion of Explosive Ordnance Disposal- training courses in the Northern provinces of Cabo-Delgado e Niassa
- Improve data quality management on the Mine Action activities for the improvement of data reports from IMSMA
- Approve the National Standard Operations Procedures
- Conclude the survey, land release and Mine Actions activities along Limpopo railway line
- Declare 50 districts as free of mines, in accordance to the art 5 of the APMBT

SMALL ARMS COMPONENT

OUTPUT	KEY ACTIVITIES	Implementing Partners	BUDGET & EXPENDITURES in US\$		
			Planned Amount	Expended Amount	Expenditures by Donor
1. Enhance government capacity to safely manage stockpiled munitions	1.1. Provide training to the Ministry of Interior (police) on the safe stockpiling and destruction of SALW in their control.	UNDP COPRECAL HALO TRUST	70,969.00	65,027.79	48,600.23 TRAC3 16,427.56 TRAC1
	1.2. Undertake a comprehensive Stockpile and Ammunition Technical Assessment/Audit	UNDP/MINT/ MDN COPRECAL	72,500.00	0	0
	1.4. Undertake a civic education and advocacy campaigns to raise awareness about the SALW including female focused campaign on weapons surrender.	UNDP/ COPRECAL PPROPAZ/ FORMICRES	31,540.00	31,540.00	31,540.00 TRAC1
	1.5 Provide capacity building and high level technical support through ongoing support to COPRECAL: Technical SALW / AV advisory services, capacity development in area of Planning, coordination, resource mobilization,	UNDP	170,000.00	174,753.13	174,693.13 TRAC1 60.00 TRAC3
3. Enhance government capacity to manage and control firearms ownership	3.1. Provide training to the Police and NGO staff for the organization and administration of registered and seized small arms databases. Costs of Viva Rio training services, DSA and travel for participants, training materials and venues.	UNDP MINT MF VIVA RIO COPRECAL	100,902.39	58,925.88	58,925.88 TRAC1
	3.2 Purchase of IT equipment for up to 5 provinces to begin national roll out of the database linked to Maputo	UNDP/MINT VIVA RIO COPRECAL		30,943.55	15,990.35 TRAC1 14,953.20 TRAC3
	3.3 . Participation in international protocols and conventions in the area of SALW (POA Bi Annual Meeting by Govt & UNDP representatives)	UNDP	27,524.61	23,584.59	23,584.59 TRAC1
	3.4 Support implementation of SALW project (Office establishment for TA at MINT – Printer, desk etc; Office supplies for COPRECAL Chair; vehicle driver)	UNDP/NGOS/ COPRECAL/	14,000.00	8,046.76	6,940.15 TRAC1 1,106.61 TRAC3
TOTAL			487,436.00	392,821.70	

MINE ACTION COMPONENT

OUTPUT	KEY ACTIVITIES	Implementing partners	BUDGET & EXPENDITURES in US\$		
			Planned Amount	Expended Amount	Expenditures by Donor
2. Enhance government capacity to meet its obligations under the AP Mine Ban Treaty and addresses residual threats posed by other ERW	2.1. Programme coordinated and information on plans and progress shared among all partners of the mine action programme accompanied with technical assistance.	UNDP/IND	541,991.52	319,776.85	180,961.54 TRAC 1 50,117.43 Japan 30,705.95 UN-TF 29,604.79 AusAid 22,801.68 DFID 5,585.46 Italy
	2.3. A mine action information management system strengthened: data collected systematically, analysed and shared with all partners.	UNDP/IND	94,000.00	39,243.33	24,535.33 AusAid 10,272.48 DFID 4,435.52 Japan
	2.4. Demining activities are monitored through the quality control system	UNDP/IND	201,200.00	162,790.94	65,401.98 TRAC1 44,261.00 Japan 20,667.08 AusAid 20,403.47 DFID 12,056.53 UN-TF
	2.5. Demined areas verified and confirmed as free of mines, and the districts delivered to the communities.	UNDP/IND/ APOPO/ HALO TRUST/ HANDICAP	4,325,863.00	2,542,208.86	1,029,814.32 UN-TF 505,866.01 Japan 321,070.87 TRAC1 223,433.54 AusAid 161,423.94 Italy 155,010.00 TRAC3 145,581.06 DFID
	2.6. Integrated response of mine action, light weapons and small arms undertaken, and a sustainable response established to deal with the issues of residual mines and UXOs (MA/ SALW)	UNDP/IND/ /MECHEM	250,000.00	182,539.04	130,266.31 Japan 27,272.72 TRAC1 25,000.01 DFID
4. UNDP delivers a coordinated response to the landmines, small arms and armed violence problems	4.1. UNDP Coordination Mine Action and Small Arms & Light Weapons	UNDP	78,098.80	80,614.46	63,502.85 TRAC3 7,301.15 Japan 5,272.80 Italy 4,537.66 TRAC1
TOTAL			5,509,153.32	3,327,173.48	

